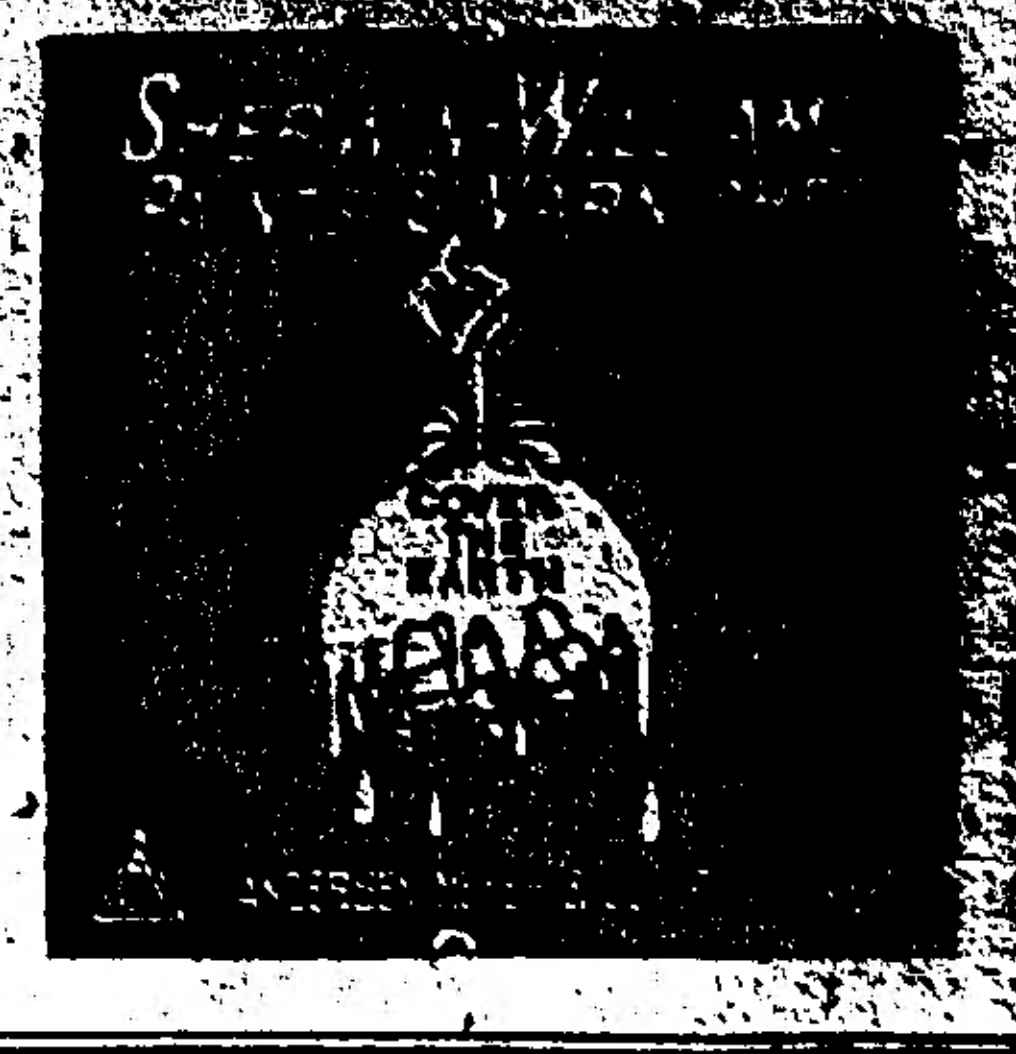




The Hongkong Telegraph.



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SPECIAL SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

ADDRESS SAYS COMMONS READY TO RATIFY IRISH AGREEMENT.

ULSTERMAN PROPOSES ADJOURNMENT.

The Premier's Speech.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, December 14. There was intense interest in the State opening by the King of one of the shortest and one of the most momentous Sessions of Parliament in British history. The crowds along the route, lined by the military, cheered their Majesties and Princess Mary driving in the State-coach to Parliament.

There was an unexampled array of Peers and Peeresses, whose sparkling coronets and jewels made a magnificent scene in the House of Lords.

The brevity of the King's Speech surprised everyone. The House of Commons was crowded when it reassembled in the afternoon. The Premier was loudly cheered on his entry.

Col. Sir Reginald Hoare moved the Address in the customary form, with an addendum stating that the Commons, having considered the Irish agreement, were ready to ratify, and congratulating His Majesty on the near accomplishment of the work of reconciliation to which his Majesty had so largely contributed.

The Right Hon. George Barnes (Labour) seconded, after which the Ulster member, Mr. Ronald McNeill, unexpectedly suggested an adjournment until the House knew whether Dail Eireann accepted the agreement.

The Speaker replied that Parliament was independent of any outside decision.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was loudly cheered, said that the Irish agreement had been received with delight and hope throughout the civilised world (cheers). It had been criticised in some quarters as a humiliation to the British Empire, but the Dominions, all whom acclaimed the agreement, were not in the habit of rejoicing over the humiliation of the Empire, for which they had sacrificed so much.

An Exposition of the Agreement.

The Premier, referring to the negotiations, said it was becoming manifest that in Ireland there were men on the other side who took risks in fighting to make peace between the two great races.

Referring to the proposed Dominion status for Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George said it was difficult and dangerous to attempt to define such, but Ireland's guarantee in the exercise of such status lay in the fact that other Dominions would feel that their own position was jeopardised if an attempt were made to encroach upon Ireland's rights. He emphasised that there had been complete acceptance of allegiance to the Crown and membership of the Empire.

Referring to the limitation of Ireland's forces, the Premier mentioned the danger otherwise of the creation of two rival armies in Ireland and a possible conflict with Ulster. Replying to an interjection as to how the Government proposed to enforce this provision, the Premier said that if the treaty were broken, the Empire was quite capable of dealing with the situation as it had dealt with breaches of treaties by far more formidable Powers. As regards naval safeguards, Mr. Lloyd George explained the necessity of securing unquestioned free access to Irish ports in time of need.

Referring to the clause empowering Ireland to impose tariffs on British goods, the Premier said that the safeguard lay in the fact that Ireland was more dependent upon Britain than ever before. Mr. Lloyd George announced that an Act of indemnity would be introduced.

THE OUTBREAKS IN INDIA.

Extensive Moplah Surrender.

London, December 14.

The India Office reports that extensive surrenders of the Moplah rebels continue. So far 27,500 have surrendered, while 281 have been killed in encounters with troops during the last few days. The position of the remaining bands is becoming desperate.

Tribesmen Attack Convoys.

Delhi, December 15.

Five hundred tribesmen, including Waziristan Militia deserters, attacked British convoys in the Tochi Valley and inflicted seventy casualties. The British stubbornly resisted and drove off the attackers. The casualties included two British officers killed and three wounded.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP GREATLY UNDER-ESTIMATED.

Industry Seriously Affected.

London, December 14.

An unparalleled situation in connection with the American cotton crop reports is now revealed, says the *Manchester Guardian*. The crop is now officially estimated at 8,340,000 bales, possibly more, compared with only 5,500,000 as officially indicated on October 1.

The Cotton Bureau states that the earlier estimate was based on figures supplied by the growers, who seriously overstated the reduction in acreage compared with last year.

So serious an error is unprecedented, and has shaken the confidence of the trade in the Bureau. The low crop estimate caused a stiff rise in prices, followed by a sharp decline when it became evident that the Bureau had been badly misled. Some largely profited by the rise, but the general effect has been seriously detrimental to the industry.

DAIL EIREANN TO DEBATE PUBLICLY TO-DAY.

President and Army Commander at Difference.

London, December 14.

Dail Eireann opened publicly in Dublin and discussed the details leading to the appointment of the plenipotentiaries and their powers. Eventually a motion by Mr. de Valera was adopted, despite the opposition of Michael Collins, Commander of the I.R.A., that the Dail meet privately in the afternoon, and that to-morrow's proceedings, when ratification or rejection will be considered, be public.

POTENTIALITIES OF THE DUTCH E. INDIES.

London, December 14.

Sir Walter Townley, ex-Minister to the Netherlands, lectured before the Royal Society of Arts on trade with the Dutch East Indies, drawing attention to their potentialities.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

China's Proposal Regarding Shantung Railway.

(Reuter's Service.)

Washington, December 14.

At a meeting of the Far Eastern Committee, the Chinese delegation presented a detailed statement regarding special spheres of interest, to which China particularly objects. The Japanese requested time to study the statement before discussing it.

The Japanese have telegraphed to Tokyo China's counter-proposal to purchase the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway. A few days' delay in the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese negotiations may therefore be expected. China is reported to be ready to pay in bonds, but the Japanese desire further security. It is noteworthy that the Sino-Japanese negotiations have been conducted entirely in the English language in the presence of the British and American representatives.

Conference Has Not Solved China Problem—Viscount Grey.

London, December 14.

At Manchester Viscount Grey said the real difficulty in the Far East at present was the question of China, which had not been solved by the Washington Conference. The danger of the Chinese question was that while China remained in a state of chaos the countries interested in China might be drawn into interference, which might produce great difficulties between themselves, besides considerably injuring China.

There was only one hope of safety in the Far East at present—namely, that the Powers interested in China should be united in consultation.

China Asks for Abrogation of the Twenty-one Demands Treaty.

Washington, December 15.

The Chinese delegation has requested the abrogation of the famous Sino-Japanese Twenty-one Demands Treaty of 1915 and of all treaties granting special spheres of influence in China.

U.S. Reported to Agree to Retention of the Mutasu.

Washington, December 15.

It is understood that the American delegates have agreed to the Japanese reservation regarding the retention of the Mutasu instead of the old 12-in. gun ship Setau on condition that the United States Navy is permitted to retain two of her newer ships, the *Colorado* and the *Washington*, instead of the *Delaware* and the *North Dakota*. Britain's counter-modifications remain to be arranged.

The navy limitation programme will provide for the *status quo* regarding Pacific fortifications. The agreement does not apply to Hawaii, Japan itself, Australia, or New Zealand.

FRONTIER FIGHTING IN INDIA.

Skirmish with Outlaws Results in Several Casualties.

Peshawar, December 14.

A skirmish between outlaws and the frontier constabulary resulted in a severe rearguard action in which the commandant was killed and the assistant commandant wounded, while there were six other police casualties.

INFLUX OF CHINESE INTO JAMAICA.

Anti-Immigration Movement.

Kingston (Jama.), December 14.

The Mayor and Council are agitating with the object of urging the Government to prevent the influx of Chinese, on the ground that it is pauperising the community. A vessel is in port from China with over three hundred emigrants, the largest number brought in one ship. It is feared that this will be the beginning of a tide of emigration which will overrun the island.

ROYAL DUTCH DIVIDEND.

Shareholders Approve Payment in Scrip.

Amsterdam, December 14.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company unanimously adopted the proposal of the management to pay the next dividend in scrip instead of money.

DUTCH MILITIA BILL.

Close Voting.

The Hague, December 14.

After strong opposition from the Left and a number of the Right and of the Independents the Second Chamber passed the Militia Bill by 50 votes to 49.

FIRE AT SYDNEY.

Heavy Damage.

Sydney, December 14.

Damage to the amount of £800,000 was caused by fire at the Pastoral Finance Association's building, in which thirty thousand bales of wool were destroyed.

BILLS OF LADING.

Lloyd's Members Approve the Hague Rules.

London, December 14.

A meeting of members of Lloyd's approved the Hague Rules 1921 relating to bills of lading, &c.

BURMA RICE CROPS FAVOURABLE.

Export Restrictions Removed.

Delhi, December 14.

Export restrictions on Burma rice have been removed. Crops are favourable.

PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNS.

Split in the Component Parties.

Lisbon, December 14.

The Pinto Cabinet has resigned owing to a split in the component parties.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

THE CENSUS.

Full Report Published.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held this afternoon there was presented the full report on the Census of the Colony taken in April.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd, the Census Officer, has compiled a very lengthy report full of interesting details dealing with almost every conceivable subject under such a heading. We can only find time to-day to give the following extracts—

The total population was found to be 623,186, an increase of 168,437 or 36.87 per cent on the figures for 1911, the greatest relative increase ever recorded for the Colony. The bulk of the increase has taken place in the City of Victoria and Kowloon; the Northern District of the New Territories shows a very slight decrease, while the Southern District shows a slight increase.

The population of the Colony is composed of four distinct sections (a) that of the New Territories, Northern District, which is purely agricultural, living in about 600 small villages and hamlets, only a few of which have a population exceeding 500; (b) that of the New Territories, Southern District, which is mainly dependent on fishing, the Tsun Wan district partly depending on the cultivation of pineapples; (c) that of Hongkong and the Kowloon Peninsula, which chiefly depends on general commerce and shipbuilding; (d) that of the Floating Population living on junks and small boats, which in Victoria Harbour depends on service rendered to shipping, and in Cheungchow and Tai O in the New Territories South, Shaukiwan and Aberdeen on the Island of Hongkong, on fishing.

New Territories.—In the New Territories North the population is stationary; in the Southern district a large increase is shown for Cheungchow and Tsun Wan, Tsun Wan being 4,903 against 2,982, Cheungchow 5,037 against 3,964; the Island of Lantau shows a decrease from 6,710 to 5,358. The population of the whole of the New Territories comprises roughly one seventh of the total land population.

Of the remaining six-sevenths the great majority are an urban population, massed round the shores of Hongkong Harbour, the majority at present residing on the northern slope of the Island of Hongkong.

City of Victoria.—City of Victoria a term hardly known to ordinary residents, and rarely heard or seen except in maps and official reports, has now a population of 323,273, an increase of 41,388 per cent.

Accuracy.—Careful instructions were given to the enumerators to serve a schedule on every cubicle in separate occupation; whole families would probably be omitted if this instruction were not complied with, since the tenant of the whole flat would not bother about getting the details from the sub-tenants of the separate cubicles. In the majority of cases this instruction was carried out properly, but there must have been some leakage in cases where the instruction was not obeyed. A discussion held by the Sanitary Board shortly before the Census on the question of overcrowding undoubtedly tended to give rise in the congested areas to a conviction that it would be highly injudicious to record all the inmates in some crowded tenements; while the prevalence of a widespread belief amongst Chinese women of the middle and lower classes in the alleged inhuman designs of the Public Works Department on infantile life undoubtedly affected the number of children of both sexes recorded between the ages of 4 and 10. The rumour referred to is in short that the Government intended to build a huge bridge across the harbour to Kowloon resting on 99 piers, and that a certain number of young children of both sexes were required to be buried alive under the foundations of each pier in order to ensure its stability. The numbers increased as the rumour grew, and the highest number which came to my notice was 300 of each sex, while the final embellishment to the tale was the addition of an unfired number of pregnant women. In the perverted view of the frightened mothers the very object of the Census was to enable the Government to make a suitable choice of its victims. Enquiries made showed that the story had gained wide credence and caused no little alarm throughout the colony, and, however quickly it was dispelled, it did not affect the Central District; it was reported to me that middle-class mothers went personally in the middle of the morning to rescue their younger children from school, while in Wanchai and Shaukiwan children were locked up for days and not allowed to go out of doors. The rumour however quickly vanished under the outspoken comments of the enlightened Chinese Press, and the enumerators found it difficult in collecting the schedules. However the following figures are suggestive that many young children were not recorded: increase over 1911 for children under 10—65.13 per cent, increase over 1911 for all women between 20 and 45, 75.05 per cent, the increase of children being less than that of women of child-bearing age.

Estimate of normal population.—I estimate that the normal population of the Colony is greater than the figures of the Census by the following numbers:—

Absent on holiday, 10,000. Unemployed returned to the country temporarily, 2,000. Absence of business men from China, 4,000. Decrease of population, 4,000. Absence of family visitors, 2,000. Loss due to omissions from various causes, 10,000. Total 30,000.

Thus the normal population would be in the neighbourhood of 650,000, and as soon as business becomes brisk again this figure must be somewhat increased. This figure approximates to the estimate of the Sanitary Department which was 648,000. But at the same time there are grounds for holding the opinion that the population was in the neighbourhood of one million, as was at one time alleged. The number of floors in Hongkong and Kowloon occupied by Chinese has increased in the last 10 years by 7,117 which at 15 persons per floor, affords accommodation for 106,755 out of a total increase of 157,398 in the Chinese Urban population, thus leaving a large portion of the increase to find accommodation in houses already fully occupied in 1911.

The number of non-Chinese excluding the Mercantile Marine has increased from 11,225 to 12,856. In 1911 the non-Chinese were classified by race, while the corresponding classification in the present Census is by nationality. A comparison is therefore somewhat difficult. Japanese have increased from 958 to 1,585, citizens of the U.S.A. from 295 to 470, Portuguese (including British subjects) from 2,558 to 2,609, British nationals born in India from 1,414 to 1,474, British nationals born in Europe, America, and Australia from 2,236 to 3,110.

I estimate the population of pure European descent to be rather over 5,000, of Indian or mixed Indian descent at 2,000. The remainder include Eurasians, Filipinos, and natives of British, Dutch and French colonies.

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Beware of Pick-Pockets.

An Audacious Robbery.

A daring band of pickpockets robbed a European yesterday in the approved London style. The gentleman in question went to the bank to draw some money, and on leaving placed the money in his pocket book, which he dropped into the breast pocket of his coat in the usual way. He suspected nothing, but apparently he was followed. After proceeding some little distance he was jostled by four Chinese, but still unsuspecting, he went on his way. When he reached home he discovered that his pocket book and money were missing, presumably having been extracted by the Chinese who bumped against him.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

This Month's List.

There are eight cases to come before the Criminal Sessions for December, which commence on Monday. Lo Tim, Li Yee, Kwan Lee and Ngai Chun-sheung, alias Wai Sam, alias Lai Sang, will be charged with disobeying orders of banishment; Chew En-yan will appear in the dock charged with forgery (six counts); a charge of kidnapping will be preferred against Tsang Kai-lan, who will come before the judges to answer charges of being found by night having house-breaking implements in his possession and a second charge of simple larceny; and Yeung On will be charged with being found by night in a dwelling house with intent to commit a felony.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

Another Popular Dance To-Night.

Another enjoyable evening is assured at the Kowloon Theatre to-night when the second of the series of popular dances takes place. The commodious floor is one of the best in the Colony and the orchestra has again been specially augmented for the occasion. As before, to prevent any overcrowding, tickets will be limited in number. They may be obtained either at Messrs. Montre's or at the theatre itself after 5.30 p.m.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

To-morrow the World Theatre screens a super-production entitled "Once to every Woman."

The C.S.P. inserts a Notice with reference to the Hire of Public Vehicles.—Page 4.

Madame Lottie Gordon's afternoon concert is on at the City Hall to-day, 5.30 p.m.—Page 4.

There will be an Extraordinary General Meeting of the British Legion on December 21.—Page 4.

The members of the Catholic Union Club will entertain the pensioners of the Society St. Vincent de Paul on December 18.—Page 4.

On December 19 Crown Land situated at Portland Street, Bowen Road and Pokfulam will be sold by Public Auction at the offices of the P.W.D.—Page 4.

To-night there will be a Cabaret Dance at the Kowloon Theatre.—Page 12.

All Active Service Men are invited to form an Active Service Men's Association.—Page 4.

The Kid is coming to the Cornet.—Page 7.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 1s. 7½d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—30.04. Temperature—70. Humidity—57.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 4.41 p.m.

NOTICE.



Start the Victrola

"On Christmas Day in the Morning"

Surprise the whole family by putting a Victor record on the new Victrola; usher in the happiest of days to the strains of some familiar and heartening Yuletide carol! The Victrola makes certain a merry Christmas; and it perpetuates your message of good-will for years to come. With Victor records every one in the family can hear just the music of his or her own choice, interpreted by the world's greatest artists. As a gift the Victrola is beyond everything individual. Drop in on us today—let us explain our easy terms.

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"DOVER" STOVES—"REGAL" STOVES—"FAIRY OAK"
STOVES—"COMRADE" STOVES—"FAWCETT" STOVES
and MANY OTHER DIFFERENT MAKES—ALSO A VERY LARGE
STOCK OF OPEN GRATES FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOM
REQUIREMENTS.

We call Attention To a Large Number of Slightly damaged
Baths, which we are disposing of at Greatly Reduced
Prices—varying from 30% to 50% below present
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ALSO BATH ROOM FITTINGS—OPAL and NICKEL PLATED
TOWEL RAILS—MIRRORS, SOAP HOLDERS—GLASS
SHELVES, &c., &c.

G. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.
DES VOEUX ROAD.



SOLE AGENT,
MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

N.Y.K.'S HALF YEAR.

Dividend of 20 Per Cent.

"It is very difficult to predict the shipping outlook," declared Mr. Ito, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders held in the Tokyo Young Men's Christian Association Hall on the 23rd. ult. "Recovery may not be possible until the whole world recovers from the economic depression it is at present undergoing, for it is this depression which is the fundamental cause of shipping inactivity. When this is done, cargo will be so increased that tonnage now idle can be employed in taking the merchandise to any and every destination."

The results of the company's operations during the period under review were far from satisfactory, as the net profit amounted to only ¥3,330,000, which was ¥2,500,000 less than that for the preceding term, and ¥6,000,000 less than the corresponding period of last year. This was due to the world's economic inactivity, which brought about a decline in cargo and a lowering of freight rates. In the passenger trade, however, favourable results were realized owing to the fares being increased.

A twenty per cent. dividend was declared. Continuing his speech, Mr. Ito said:

EXCESS OF TONNAGE.
"The Powers having worked energetically to improve and extend their shipping the world's steamship tonnage has now been increased to about 60,000,000 tons, some 130 per cent. more than before the war. The cargo to be transported, however, has much diminished, with the result that there has been a great over-supply of tonnage. The income from freights greatly declined, while the shipowners' expenses have done nothing but increase. Thus, it is but natural that they are all in more or less distress. During the period under review, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha retrenched more rigorously than ever, and economized to the extent of ¥4,750,000 in the cost of steamers and management. Its freight receipts, on the other hand, decreased by ¥6,300,000 yen."

BETTER INDICATIONS.
"It is satisfactory to see, however, some appearance of stabilization. The steamers tied up throughout the world were formerly 10,000,000 tons, but it is now estimated that this has been reduced to 8,000,000 tons. Time will show whether this is only temporary, or is the beginning of the road to recovery. In the meantime, it is not anticipated that the freight situation can become worse, provided no further unfavourable factors present themselves."

About three years elapsed since the conclusion of the armistice. In that period German reparations question, with its great and direct bearing on the recovery of European economic conditions, has been settled, the English coal strike and the American seamen's strike have subsided, and the threatened American railroad strike has been averted. If economic conditions in Central Europe, excluding Germany, and in Russia improve, it will do much to stabilize world economics, and stimulate trade."

PREVIOUS BOOMS.
"Records show that there were three periods of great shipping prosperity throughout the world before the war, namely, in 1889, 1900 and 1912. Each time the dullness of reaction followed the boom, and on an average it took four and a half years for the recovery to take place. After the Japan-China and Japan-Russian Wars, we ourselves observed that our shipping recovered after about four or five years' reactionary inactivity. We cannot, however, expect shipping to recover in a like period in the present case, for the last war caused unusually severe and extensive damage, both material and moral."

LESS TONNAGE BUILT THIS YEAR.
"The tonnage built this year in the world's shipyards has shown a great decrease. The tonnage built at the end of September, according to Lloyds, was 3,750,000 tons, excluding work suspended or otherwise delayed. This is 50 per cent. less than a year ago. The possible economic improvement and the curtailment of building are hoped to readjust the world's tonnage and ultimately to balance supply and demand, bringing about the real recovery of the shipping trade."

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
"As marine transporters, we cannot overlook the Washington Conference, which is discussing disarmament and Far Eastern

OUR DAILY FASHION.



Model of brown taffeta with long sleeves and back of bolice of brown taffeta bordered net.

questions. Though too early to criticize its decisions and their effects, yet disarmament restriction, equal opportunity and the Open Door are sincerely considered and brought about by the world's delegates, the effects on the world's economic communities will be great, including Japan's merchant marine. We watch with great interest the Conference's progress and expect much from it. We may express to the world our hope for the extension of equal opportunity and the Open Door, which are the basis of the world's peace. The principle that commerce has no boundaries is indispensable to maintain international peace. It is regrettable that the Powers' policies have been apt to militate against it. This creates unfair international rivalries and collisions of interests and sentiment which might lead to the disturbance of peace. It is to be sincerely desired that the Washington Conference will recognize equal commercial opportunity and the Open Door on the world, with freedom of commerce and shipping."

JAPAN'S OVER-POPULATION.
"Armament reduction will undoubtedly divert a huge amount for productive use. There are many ways to employ such money, economically, socially and otherwise, most particularly in the overpopulation of Japan. It calls for prompt solution by the Government and people by emigration and colonization in Manchuria, Mongolia, Siberia, South America, French India and China. This will require more progress and the extension of shipping, which will undoubtedly grow more important with disarmament and the development of peaceful industries. Therefore, we need not be pessimistic about the future of shipping, though it is necessary for us to be prudent and persevering in order to tide over the present depression."

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IN SILK OR LAWN,
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MAKES A PLEASING

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SILK HOSIERY

AND

MILANESE UNDERWEAR

FANCY SILK GARTERS.



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BRING THE LITTLE ONES TO
SEE THE TOYS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

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CETZBEST

when a funeral is to be conducted special motorcars for the purpose will be provided free of charge. In case of no death occurring in the course of five years a refund of instalments and distribution of dividends are promised.

SWISS BANKRUPT.
Already this year 472 bank-ruptcies have been registered in Switzerland, compared with 243 in 1919 and 435 last year.

PREPARING FOR THE PRINCE.
It is stated in a Shanghai journal that a new uniform has been designed for the members of the Young Men's Association, who will assemble in force from all parts of Japan when the Prince of Wales visits Japan, and all these young men, and school children, will be taught the British national anthem, with the singing of which they will greet the Prince.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

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 BELLEROPHON 20th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 LYCAON 3rd Jan. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 HELENUS 10th Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 TEUCER 17th Jan. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
 DEUCALION 18th Dec. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
 AGAMEMNON 21st Dec. Genoa & Liverpool
 OANFA 1st Jan. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
 MYRMIDON 14th Jan. Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)
 TYNDAREUS 3rd Jan. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 PROTESILAUS 31st Jan.
 IXION 21st Feb.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)
 YANOTSE 28th December via Suez
 EURYOCHUS 10th January via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Goods not cleared by the 20th Dec., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th Dec., 1921.

THE OLD STYLE OF CEMENT BIFOCALS.

with their disfiguring and annoying dividing line has been supplanted by a new lens with two focal called Kryptok invisible bifocal lens. The upper portion of the glass for distance and the lower for reading, ground from one single piece of glass. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in the Colony—located in 53, Queen's Road Central, manufacture this kind of invisible bifocal lens on all prescriptions in either regular or Toric forms.

VISCOUNT TAKAHASHI.

From Domestic Servant to Premier.

The Meiji Restoration produced many remarkable and wonderful careers. But the career of Viscount Takahashi, who was formally appointed Premier on the 13th instant, is as remarkable and as wonderful as any of them. His history, as told by the Japanese papers in great detail, may be recounted as follows:—Viscount Takahashi is officially registered as the eldest son of Mr. Takahashi Korekado, a samurai of the Sendai clan, being born in the seventh month of the first year of Ansei (1854). But it would appear that he really was the son of a painter in the service of the Yedo Government of the name of Kawamura, and was adopted by a Takahashi, an *ushigumi* (lowest vassal) of the Lord of Sendai. In that city he had some schooling, in the course of which he distinguished himself that he was recommended as a boy to be sent to America for study at the expense of the clan. On his arrival in America in 1868, however, he had the misfortune to have his money embezzled by an American to whom it had been unwisely entrusted for transmission. Instead of going to school, therefore, he had to make his living as a servant. This was the origin of the generally accepted report that he was sold as a slave in America—a story which the date of his arrival there makes impossible. Anyhow, his lot was as hard as it had really been a slave; he had to take his scanty and coarse meals out-of-doors, and it was his duty to look after the dogs and clean the window-panes. Later he transferred his services to the household of a rich man in Auckland, where he was so badly treated by one of his fellow-servants, a Chinese cook, that he made up his mind to kill his persecutor with the dagger which he always carried with him. But he was cool enough to think that he might as well take the opinion of his American master first as to the likely consequences of his meditated action. Needless to say,

he was dissuaded from his murderous purpose by the astonished American and his travel continued until he was rescued by Mr. Tomia (Tetsunosuke, the Consul-General there, and brought to Japan after some two years' stay in America, during which he seems to have supported the whole round of mental hardship. He now boasts that he can clean plates and knives and forks, and wash and iron shirts and curtains as well as a professional. But this was not the only fruit of his early experiences in America. He had mastered English to such an extent that he managed to pass the Custom-house in Yokohama unchallenged by singing duties in English as he walked, and thus pretending to be an American youth. If he had show his passport it might have gone hard with him, for he was of the Sendai clan, which was then looked upon as an enemy of the Imperial Court just reinstated in power.

TEACHER OF ENGLISH.

Takahashi came home at a time very lucky for him, for the English language was then so much in fashion that a man who could read Parley's "Universal History" could earn 200 yen a month. Takahashi still in his teens, and yet he was engaged as teacher of English at the Kaiser Gakko, the predecessor of the present Tokyo Imperial University, where he taught English to men older than himself. Being in receipt of nearly ¥50 a month—handsome pay in those days—he was in a position to taste the pleasures of the city. As he was an amiable man with plenty of cash, he was so favourably received by a geisha of the name of Adzuma in Shimabashi that he neglected his duties at the school and was dismissed. He was now an inmate of his favourite's house and acted as attendant to the young lady, carrying the samisen about for her in her professional visit to various houses of pleasure. It was during this period of his life that he was pursued with a drawn sword by a follower of a famous swordsman who was his rival in the affections of the fascinating geisha. However, it was not written that he should long remain in this cozy but somewhat undignified position. He was engaged as teacher by a school of English just established at Kanatsu, Hizen Province, at ¥100 a month, under the assumed name of Adzuma Taro (after Adzuma, the geisha). There he remained about two years, teaching mathematics and universal history as well as English to promising young men, many of whom are now prominent figures in various lines of activity. The school was closed in 1872 and he came back to Tokyo. He then for some time translated articles from the London Times and other foreign papers for the Tokyo *Nichu-Sichi*, his colleague in this work being the late Viscount Suyematsu, son-in-law to Prince Ito. About this time he seems also to have been connected with the Department of Education in some subordinate role. Later, he found more lucrative work at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1881. While working as a translator there, he came across an encyclopedia coming from Hongkong or Shanghai, from which he translated the Patent Law. The result was that the Patent Office was organised in that Department with Takahashi for its first Director. (At that time, the late Premier, Mr. Hara, was Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Nakashima, the present Minister of Education, was Councillor to the Department.) He was afterwards transferred to the Directorship of the Official Organisation Bureau in the same Department,

in which he remained until 1890, when he was put on the retired list. This brings us to a curious episode in Takahashi's variegated career.

SILVER SEEKER IN PERU.

About this time a certain silver mine in Peru was represented to him by Mr. Herren, a German adventurer, to be exceedingly promising. This was, he thought, a chance for his country and also for him, and, collecting capital from his friends and acquaintances, he proceeded to Peru, only to find that the mine was an exhausted one. Nothing came out of it but earth. All his capital was lost and the capital of his friends, while he had given up his official post. It was a steep fall from an influential director of a bureau to a disgraced adventurer. He was so exasperated at his failure that he was resolved that he would never appear in public any more. But his friend would not allow him to bury himself in obscurity. Baron Kawada Koichiro, the then Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, offered to recommend him to the post of a prefectural governor, but Takahashi was resolved never to stand in a public position again after his failure in Peru. The more Takahashi declined to assume a position of responsibility, the more anxious Kawada was to make use of his ability. The upshot was that it was decided that Takahashi should join the Bank of Japan, but he should go through all the training from the bottom. He was afterwards transferred to the Specie Bank, of which he became the Vice-President in 1897. In 1899, the high officials of the Bank of Japan taking offence at the promotion of their colleague Mr. (now Baron) Yamamoto, the present Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to the Governorship of the Bank, and for other and better reasons resigned in a body. Takahashi then re-entered the Bank of Japan from the Specie Bank and assisted Governor Yamamoto in settling the trouble. Yamamoto is thus senior to Takahashi. It was for this reason that it was feared he would not remain in office under Premier Takahashi, though as a matter of fact he showed himself so devoid of false pride that he not merely agreed to remain in office under Takahashi but declared his readiness to support the Premier to the best of his ability.

PROMOTING FOREIGN LOANS.

The war with Russia found Takahashi in his new post of Vice-Governor at the Bank of Japan. As such, he was sent to England and France in order to raise foreign loans for financing the war—a task in which he showed much tact and ability. He succeeded in floating loans to the amount of ¥1,600,000,000. According to the *Yei*, Mr. Inouye, the present Governor of the Bank, was surprised at the great confidence which Takahashi inspired in foreign countries. Having proved himself to be a national treasure in way of borrowing money, plain Mr. Takahashi became Baron Takahashi in 1907. Since then, his advance in the official ladder has been both rapid and remarkable. He was first appointed Governor of the Specie Bank and then of the Bank of Japan, until he assumed the post of Minister of Finance in the Yamamoto Ministry in 1913. He was then virtually compelled to join the Seiyukai, of which he has now become the President. When the Hara Ministry was formed, he again became Minister of Finance.

A MAN OF MANY NAMES.

The statesman was born Kawamura Wakichi and is now called Takahashi Korekiyo. But during the interval his name underwent various changes.

First he became Takahashi Wakichi as a result of adoption. Then he was called Hashi wakichiro when he was teacher at the Kaiser Gakko in order to disguise his identity as a vassal of the Sendai clan, which was regarded, as already mentioned, as an enemy of the Imperial House. When he was a teacher in Kyushu, he was known by the name of Adzuma Taro. He was born a commoner, became a samurai in consequence of adoption and has raised himself to the peerage by his merits. Though a Viscount and worth some millions of yen, the new Premier is said to be more of a commoner in his temperament than the Great Commoner, the late Mr. Hara. It is sometimes declared that while Hara posed for effect, Takahashi is unaffected and unpretending, though his self-confidence in financial matters is (or at least was) great indeed. Though the President of the biggest political party and holder of the highest office in Japan, Takahashi's mind is often away on his farm in the Hokkaido. He is in the world, but not entirely of it. He is a scholar as well as a politician. Rough and careless in his appearance, he is a hard worker and diligent reader. His reading is not limited to books on finance and economics, which he has made his speciality. His bold advocacy of the abolition of the Department of Education and the General Staff Office is one of the results of his extensive reading. In the Reporters' Club attached to the Finance Office, he has the nickname of "Taiko Sama," because he has been a great builder like Taiko Hidayoshi of yore. The building of the present Department of Agriculture and Commerce was planned by him. The present edifice of the Bank of Japan was also built when Takahashi was in charge of the building department in that Bank. His other, and more general nickname is "Dharma," suggested no less by his temperament than by the resemblance of his countenance to that of the Buddhist sage. Like other self-made and successful men, he is said to have a contempt for experts. The stone embankment of his Oiso villa had been washed away again and again despite its being planned by a well-known engineer, until Viscount Takahashi took the matter in hand and constructed the embankment according to his own plan, which has since successfully withstood the weather and sea.

Viscount Takahashi is declared to be pacifist and anti-militarist, as is shown by his recent big retrenchment of the naval estimates, and his well-known advocacy of the abolition of the General Staff. He is famous for what is popularly called *dassen* (daring) in his speeches in Parliament. But if he sometimes gets "off the rails," he knows how to return to the track. His financial policy was subject to severe criticisms for its looseness and extravagance, but he is now disarming his critics by taking the line advocated by them. Such is his philosophic attitude and perhaps his native honesty that even his enemies cannot be seriously angry with him. He simply laughs at his own errors and quietly rectifies them. It is a caprice of fate that so non-partisan a man as Viscount

Takahashi should have been placed at the head of the dominant party in place of a man so intensely partisan as Mr. Hara. It may be hoped that he will steer the bark of his country between the rocks of Militarism and Big Interests into a haven of pacific development by his diplomatic and financial policies.

JAPANESE IN SHANGHAI.
 The *Sinwanpon* notes that, since the census was taken last year, the Japanese population in Shanghai has increased from 15,515 to 17,797, and observes that this increase is strange, in view of the fact that business has been so dull.

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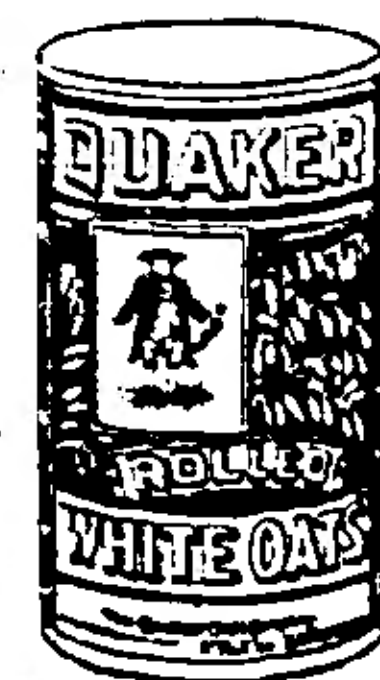
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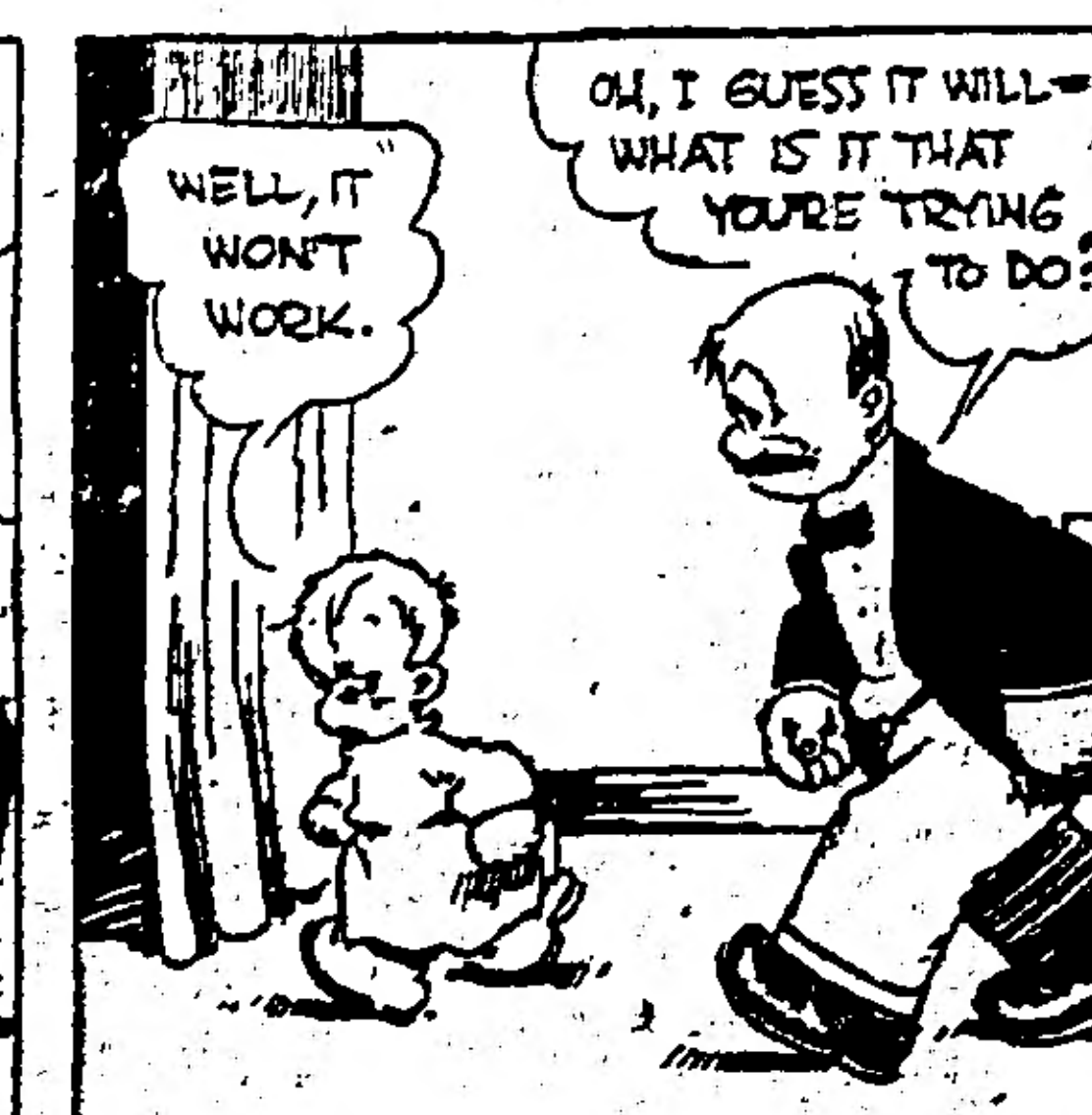
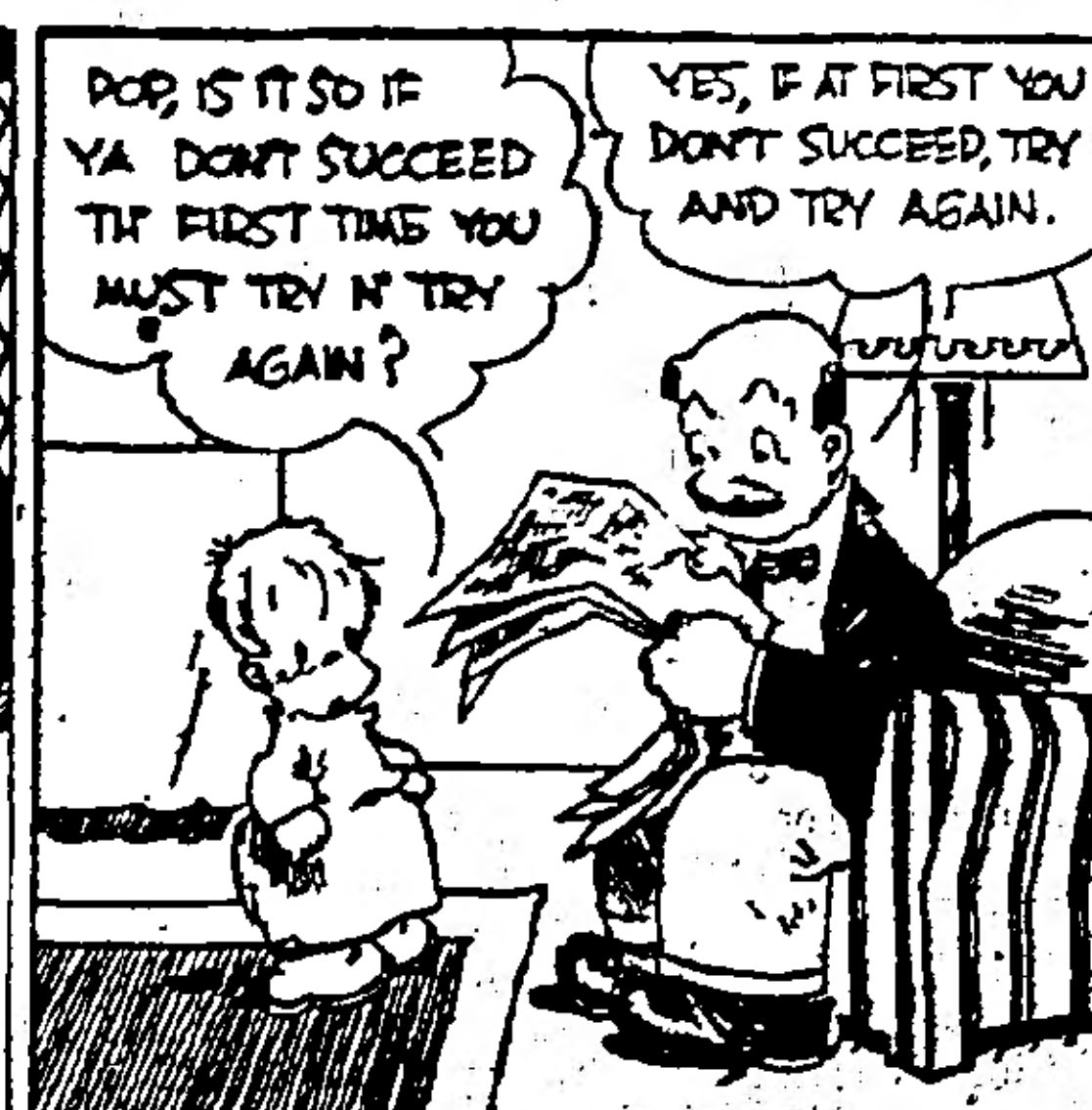
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Wedding.

SUTHERLAND-DOTTRIDGE—On December 14th, at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, Arthur Robert Sutherland, second son of the late Dr. A. Sutherland, of Invercaddan, to Dorothy Ida, youngest daughter of the late J. W. Dottridge, of London.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1921.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Following the receipt of a *Hong Kong* telegram on Monday stating that the French Government is again considering the reorganisation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, local depositors will doubtless be looking forward to more definite news than they have been favoured with of late. According to *Le Journal*, the Government is still considering the appropriation of the balance of the Boxer Indemnity for the purpose—a proposition which will hardly inspire enthusiasm or confidence. The Chinese Government has long since been given the French Boxer Indemnity money for the purposes of education and it is hardly a fair proposition for the French Government to divert the use of that money to another end. There will be strong objections from more than one source and our own opinion is that such a scheme will be bound to fall through as did the earlier scheme of raising a loan upon the credit of China. What is needed is for the French Government to assume responsibility itself for the bank's shortcomings, especially in view of the fact that it was only on assurances being given that the Government was behind the institution that heavy withdrawals were prevented some months before the crash came.

We think it a pity that the telegram sent from Hongkong a little while back was not phrased in such a manner as to call for a reply. It was simply a pious expression of hope on which nothing has been heard. Creditors in Peking have been urging the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and of Finance to take up the question of repayment of deposits and there have been some very outspoken utterances in the northern capital. They have asked for a statement regarding the Bank's exact financial position in China and they want to hold the former Chinese President of the Bank responsible because it was upon repeated statements by him that a belief was created that the Bank was flourishingly solvent. The new French Minister, M. Fleuriot, is being button-holed on the matter and there is an obvious air of impatience. We notice that in Singapore Mr. Justice Barrett-Lennard, before whom the formal winding up petition of the local branch has come, has made it plain that there will be no further postponement of the hearing unless there is definite evidence that something is being done. It was stated in Court that it was a question of waiting for evidence showing that creditors were likely to be paid in full or in part, but that owing to the absence of M. Briand in America the Paris position had been allowed to stand where it was. The general opinion is that there has been an overfondness to procrastinate and that the Paris Government is trying to get out of its responsibilities as lightly as possible. The damage to French credit throughout the Far East seems to have been either overlooked or ignored.

It should be made quite clear that the failure of the Bank has not only been a serious thing for French credit, but has caused a deal of hardship and suffering to comparatively poor people who were encouraged to deposit their savings with it. Here in Hongkong there are many, both Chinese and foreigners, whose credits at the Bank represented their all and it is manifestly unfair to them that this matter of winding up should be indefinitely delayed. The hope that the French Government will see them through is the only justification for it, but judging on the attitude of the past that hope would seem to be none too well-founded. We need something far more definite and concrete than we have yet had.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

China's Judiciary.

A Chinese journal records that, besides two native barristers of Hankow, the Chief Justice of Hupoh and three other leading judges have been arrested by order of the Central Government on account of corruption, evidently signifying bribery. It is added that the Ministry of Justice has refused to throw the inquiry open to the public, which seems to imply that the case is a pretty bad one. It may be that the Government is partly to blame by reason of salaries being in arrears. The matter is of some interest to Europeans now that the abolition of extra-territoriality is under consideration by the Powers. There have been sundry signs that China is making an endeavour to reform her judicial system, and so far is entitled to credit. Although it is easy to magnify the importance of detached incidents, the Hupoh case gives an indication of the big task involved when the Chief Justice and three puisne judges are implicated in the charges. From many tokens it is a logical inference that a tremendous amount of work awaits the reformers, as to which the Powers' committee of investigation may be expected to provide some valuable enlightenment.

Affairs in India.

Affairs in India, assuredly disquieting enough, are somewhat less so than the opening of the message from London would denote. At any rate, the news does not go much beyond what was already known. In regard to the action of "four prominent native members of the Imperial Legislative Assembly" in accusing the Government of repressive action, it is difficult to know what to think. How can any open-minded observer, whatever his nationality, seriously charge the Government with favouring repression when the events of the past twelve months are surveyed? On numerous occasions the authorities, in their wish to avoid any such appearance, have held their hand to a point that has not improbably contributed to the turbulence. To have delayed longer would have been the most culpable folly. The same native members press the Government to formulate a constructive policy which will recognise the rapid changes. Do these sapient legislators mean that control should be handed over to Mr. Gandhi, and if they do not mean that, what do they mean? Not a few leading Indians as well as the mass of Europeans considered that the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms inaugurated this year are quite "rapid" enough in their tendency. The bright spot in the picture is that Benares refused to emulate Allahabad in boycotting the Prince.

Sir Edgar Speyer.

Sir Edgar Speyer, as apparently he still is, though divested of his Privy Councilship and of British nationality, was obviously placed in a difficult position on the outbreak of the Great War. Up till that period he held an excellent record as a British citizen. Born at Frankfurt, of we believe, German and Jewish parentage, he was naturalised when he transferred to London in 1887 to take charge of the influential house of Speyer Brothers, founded by his father. He certainly brought a gleam of brightness into the life of the East-End by his efforts in founding the Whitechapel Art Gallery, and he did useful work as a member of the Company Law Amendment Committee. His services were rewarded with a baronetcy, while the regard which he inspired is attested by his having been sworn in of the Privy Council a dozen years ago. The outbreak of the great conflict placed more than one big financier in a difficult position. Sir Ernest Cassel, who was also a German by birth, but had been naturalised for many years, asked to be allowed to relinquish his knighthood after he had been subjected to considerable criticism. The then Premier, Mr. Asquith, replied with an expression of complete confidence, and Sir Ernest continued to live in England until his decease a few weeks ago. Sir Edgar Speyer, on the other hand, quitted the country very shortly after the start of the war, and although the findings of the committee of inquiry do not attach the darker species of guilt to the absentee, it will be generally felt that the transgressions were sufficiently grave to call for the action that has been taken. The findings exonerate the other partners in the firm of Speyer Brothers.

DAY-BY-DAY.

LIFE, TO BE WORTHY OF A RATIONAL BEING, MUST BE ALWAYS IN PROGRESSION; WE MUST ALWAYS PURSUE TO DO MORE OR BETTER THAN IN TIMES PAST.—Johnson.

A foki of the Shun Hing Bank, of 254, Des Voeux Road, has absconded with a sum of \$1,000, the property of the bank.

Another opium fiend, who was yesterday caught by C.P.O. Watt hovering over a boiling pan, was this morning sent to prison for three months.

An elderly Chinese was yesterday taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from effects of an over-dose of opium believed to have been self-administered in an attempt to commit suicide.

Chan Tong, a coolie living at a matshed at Kailanwan, Aberdeen Village, was yesterday sent to the Government Civil Hospital with a broken leg sustained by jumping over the verandah of the second floor of a house at Ladder Street.

A lecture, which is open to the public, will be given at the Helena May Institute on Wednesday next, December 21st, at 5.30 p.m. by Miss Yung Wei Tsung on "Chinese Women and Children in Industry." Miss Yung was China's representative at the International Working Women's Congress at Geneva in October, 1920.

After some thirty years of service the bridge over which the Peak tram runs near the top station showed signs of wear some time ago, a crack appearing in one of the supports. The Company decided in the interests of passengers that the old bridge was becoming unsafe and a new one has now been erected.

An hour after her admission, the victim of the motor car accident which occurred at 1.30 p.m. yesterday near the Central Market died as a result of her injuries. The car, with Mrs. A.H. Ferguson, wife of the Manager of the Chartered Bank, was being started when a small girl ran in front of it and was knocked down. She was taken to the Government Civil Hospital where her injuries proved fatal.

"There is no difference in principle between selling in this manner and sending out your hawk." Mr. R. E. Lindsell told a man who was charged at the instance of the C.S.P. with selling cloth in D'Aguiar Street without a licence. It was stated that the defendant took into the road several samples of cloth to solicit for custom. A fine of \$5 was inflicted by the Magistrate.

William Harris, who was only yesterday discharged from Victoria Gaol where he served a month's sentence for stowing away on a steamer from Manila, was retaken into custody by the police and charged by them before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with being a rogue and vagabond. It was not to be expected that a man who is a stranger to the Colony and has been only one day out of gaol would be able to find a job in the short time permitted him, but it appeared that the desire of the authorities was to have him in their custody until arrangements could be made to return him to the American Consul General for his deportation back to Manila by the first available steamer. Mr. R. E. Lindsell in accordance with his plan, consigned Harris to the House of Detention as a temporary measure.

A five dollar bill on which the figure had been altered to \$100, was one of seven notes produced by Sub-Inspector Detective Grant in a case before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning. The defendant, a Chinese, was charged with uttering this note and with being in possession of the six others. The arrest was brought about by the fact that since the passing of a forged \$50 note on a shop, the foki had been warned by their employer to keep a sharp lookout, with the result that the defendant was detected when he presented the forged \$100 note. The Magistrate suggested that instead of presenting the indictment against the defendant on two charges, the offence could be covered by one count of being in possession of all the seven false notes. Inspector Grant acquiesced, and the hearing was adjourned for a few days.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To-Day's Meeting.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon, over which H. E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K. C. M. G.) presided. There were also present:

Mr. G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., C.S.I.
The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.C., Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, O.R.E., Attorney General.
The Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Director of Public Works.
The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, O.R.E., Colonial Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education.
The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.
The Hon. Mr. Chow Stou-sun.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.
Mr. S. B. McDermid, Clerk of Councils.

DECORATIONS BESTOWED.

Before commencing the ordinary business of the Council, His Excellency presented the O.B.E. (Military Division) to Capt. B. D. C. Morgan, and Paymaster Lieut.-Comdr. Marcel received the R.N.R. Officers' Decoration.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The following financial minutes were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently passed:

\$4,939 in aid of the vote Police, Special Expenditure, Motor Ambulance.
\$10,900 in aid of the following votes:—Public Works, Recurrent—Hongkong Communications—(6) Maintenance of Roads and Bridges outside city, \$3,000; (7) Improvements to Roads and Bridges outside city, \$1,500; Lighting—(10) Gas Lighting, City and Suburbs and Hill District, \$1,200; (11) Electric Lighting, City, Hill District and Shaokwan, \$200.
\$26,800 in aid of the following votes:—Public Works, Extraordinary—New Territories, Communications—(7) Roads; (b) Taiipo Road—widening and improving road between 3rd and 5th milestones, \$20,700. Miscellaneous—(32) Pier at Cheung Chau, \$1,100.

NEW BILL.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of an Ordinance to facilitate the reciprocal enforcement of judgments and awards in the Colony of Hongkong and in other parts of His Majesty's dominions and in certain other territories.

The "Objects and Reasons" stated:—

1. The object of this bill is to provide for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments and awards in the Colony and other parts of His Majesty's dominions and in territories under His Majesty's protection.
2. The bill follows the lines of the Administration of Justice Act, 1920, 10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 81, Part II, and is now introduced on instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Part II of the Act is based on the report of the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor to consider the conduct of legal proceedings between parties in the United Kingdom and parties abroad and the enforcement of judgments and awards.

3. Clause 3 provides for the enforcement in the Colony of judgments obtained in the United Kingdom. Application is to be made to the Supreme Court for the registration of the judgment, and upon registration the judgment is to be of the same effect as if it had been obtained in the Supreme Court here. The judgment will be registered only if, in all the circumstances of the case, the court thinks it just and convenient that the judgment should be enforced here, and sub-clause (2) specifies several kinds of judgments which must not be registered, e.g., judgments given by courts acting without jurisdiction, judgments obtained by fraud, and judgments which are the subject of a pending appeal. Sub-clause (4) provides that the judgment debtor is to be given notice of the registration, and that the registration may be set aside by the Supreme Court.

4. Clause 4 authorises the issue of certified copies of judgments obtained in the Colony in cases where the judgment debtor is resident in the United Kingdom, this being for the purpose of enforcing such judgments in the United Kingdom.

5. Clause 5 provides that the practice and procedure in respect of proceedings under the Ordinance may be regulated by rules of court, and gives the Chief Justice power to make such rules, subject to the approval of the Legislative Council.

6. Sub-clause (1) of clause 6 authorises the Governor by Order in Council to extend the Ordinance to judgments obtained in a superior court in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside United Kingdom when he is satisfied that reciprocal provisions have been made by the legislature of that part of His Majesty's dominions for the enforcement there of judgments obtained in the Supreme Court of this Colony.

7. Sub-clause (3) of clause 6 provides that the expression "any part of His Majesty's dominions outside the United Kingdom" shall be deemed to include any territory which is under His Majesty's protection or in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions.

THE CENSUS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C., asked: "When will the final Report on the Census, which was taken last Spring, be published?" The reply was that the report had been presented to the Council to-day.

BILLS PASSED.

The following Bills were read a second and third time and passed:—

An Ordinance to amend further the Rents Ordinance, 1921.
An Ordinance to regulate the imposition of the penalty of stocks.

ST. DUNSTON'S HOME.

Wigwam Tennis Club's Contribution.

The following letter from the late Sir Arthur Pearson, dated November 8th, was received on Tuesday by Mr. E. H. O'Farrell, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. who lately acted as Hon. Secretary of the now defunct Wigwam Tennis Club:—

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter containing the welcome contribution of £23 5s. 6d., which has been sent for the benefit of St. Dunstan's funds, and which is the balance of funds from the Wigwam Tennis Club, Hongkong.

I enclose an official receipt for this amount, and with it I hope you will accept yourself and convey to all concerned an expression of very sincere and cordial thanks on behalf of the gallant men who will benefit by such practical interest in their welfare.

Such substantial assistance is very deeply appreciated.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed)
ARTHUR PEARSON.
(Chairman, Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee).

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

A few years ago it was seldom we ever heard about economics. Just as the war made millions of men into amateur soldiers so its aftermath has turned countless thousands into amateur economists. For the average man the word economics is really formidable. Not long ago, I had the run of a man's library when he was home on holiday. I think I read most every book in it with the exception of those which dealt with economics, political or otherwise. As it's a dreich subject right enough, for myself, I'd rather read the Bible fifty times over. And I think most of us, if we were honest, would nearly all say the same. Yet I don't know. Just the other night I heard a man lauding off about the wisdom of America cancelling the Allies debts. Of course, mind ye, opinions like that are apt to be deceiving. Maybe he'd just read something about it of the night before in some paper or other. When ye come to think of it we do use a lot of stuff second hand without due acknowledgment. There are quite a few things we absolutely refuse to use after other people, pipes, clothes and the like, but as a rule we havena the slightest compunction in passing off as our own what another man says, always excepting, of course, his opinion of ourselves. I noticed this a lot during the war. Some folk there were who seemed to thrive on a steady diet of military correspondence views with the result that what they didn't know about most everything military wasn't worth the heeding. Just how far this process ends with regard to the bulk of our general reading, and where subconscious memory begins, is maybe hard to say. Ay, I suppose we're all plagiarists to some extent if for no other reason but to prove that there's nothing new in the world after all. It's a kind o' intriguing subject but I'm afraid I'll have to leave it to somebody more able than myself to follow up.

As I was saying though, man there's a terrible lot o' economists in our midst nowadays. I dinna mean economy on the lines o' saving money exactly, for Scotsmen have always been noted for doing good work in that direction, but if it's no' export credits and consortiums, it's reparations and house rents. All these things they tell me are economic. Even our reservations would appear to belong to that category nowadays. When a bank fails now, I can understand that kind o' economics and in this same connection here's a viewpoint that lot's have lost sight of. When the Banque Industrielle shut up it wasn't only a question of the unfortunate creditors; it is a matter of concern for the community; for when a man's francs are tied up in a ledger and he canna get them to pay his bills wi' he's no' able to settle up, wi' the result that his creditors in turn have to wait. It's a case of live horse and ye'll get grass, all round. I havena noticed it yet, but I've tried to think of what

would be likely to happen in the event of a man being sued for debt and him setting up the plea that he'd plenty of money and was willing to pay, only the French Government hadn't yet decided on the best way of fixing up the bank without having to pay the money itself. I fancy in the circumstances that the learned judge would be inclined to stay execution. Maybe it'll come to be a case of a personal meritum yet before this business is settled. So you see how the dismal science of economics has become something more to lots of folk than merely a catchword; it has become a real living thing and something wi' which we are all vitally concerned.

It's the old, old story once more. As long as things go smoothly wi' us we refuse to worry about cause and effect; we're quite content to let things slide. It's no' a bad attitude of mind to cultivate either. It saves a lot of trouble more especially when it's our neighbour's pocket and no' our own that's affected. It was the same when other folks went to fight our battles. Maskee, their places had to be filled and we managed somehow. There was aye a Memorial we could subscribe to.

Then it was that business was good and lots of folk simply couldn't help making far more than was good for them. Ay, that was the strange thing about war profits; they were often thrust upon one. No thought of economics then. It was a case of fill and fetch more till the bottom dropped out of the bucket and it was only when we began to realise that God never intended man to make money easily, but only by the sweat of his brow that an economic disability began to make itself apparent. The exchanges got most of the blame and we didn't seem to be getting our fair share of trade. Somehow prosperity had to be coaxed back. In the meantime we blame the landlord and the compradore and look around for some magical remedy.

It seems to me though, that through it all we miss the point entirely. If there were fewer folks minding things in this world and more of us making something the economic problem would largely settle itself. But that's maybe beside the point.

Anyway, out of a bad business came a searching for cause and effect and lo, the once-despised dry-as-dust economist bobbed up, which only goes to show ye how one man's weakness is often another man's opportunity.

Ay, we've all got to pay for our good times. That reminds me of the notice I once saw on a kirk notice board.

Next Sunday's Subject.

A New world.
No Sorrow.
No Pain.
No Collection.

That last was a lie anyway.

DAY-BY-DAY.

There were two fresh cases of diphtheria reported yesterday, one being British and the other Chinese (fatal). There was also one case of enteric fever, the sufferer being Japanese.

A European, whose name for obvious reasons was not divulged, was yesterday robbed of a sum of \$175 while in a helpless condition in a street at West Point. After a little "celebration" at the Soldiers' Club, he engaged a ricksha and promptly went to sleep in it. After three hours of aimless wandering the coolie grew weary of the "sport," and gently dumped the man at a spot between Water and Whitty Streets and departed. Shortly afterwards a number of men passed by and seeing what easy picking the European provided, rifled his pockets and stole a bundle of notes of the value of \$175. The loss was reported to the police, but it appears there is very little chance of the money being recovered.

In his eagerness to watch other people a watchman stationed at Lascar Row neglected to watch himself. A thief came along and stole a purse from the watchman's pocket, and had it not been for the watchfulness of another watchman—a lunko—he would have watched in vain for the return of his purse. As it turned out the lunko, who had been keeping his eye on the thief for over a quarter of an hour, was right on the spot when the thief started to put his designs on the watchman into practice. When taken before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Police Court this morning the thief pleaded not guilty and produced two "friends," who disappointed him greatly by disclaiming any knowledge of the incident. As a consequence he was taken sharply to task by the Magistrate for "telling lies," and questioned as to his occupation. He was a seaman, it appears, who was recently discharged from the *Takada* on account of ill-health. Mr. Lindell: "You are well enough to loaf about the streets and pick the pockets of honest people." Telling lies! Three months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

The S.P.C.A.

Sir—Some few days ago, I noticed a letter in your columns from "Member Only" seeking information whether 333 represented the sum total of animal lovers in the Colony; or for the reasons why the remainder remained from joining the Society. I have not seen any criticisms put forward in reply, so I think that it is only fair to conclude that the majority of the people of this Colony (who must be fully aware of the cruelty existing) are totally indifferent to the welfare of dumb animals, at least, those not their own property.

Yours, etc.

"ANOTHER MEMBER"
Hongkong, Dec. 15th, 1921.

The League of Fellowship and Service.

Sir—In justice to the above League, and for the benefit of those who were not present at last Monday's meeting, I desire to point out that the following programme of future work was then suggested by me, namely:

1.—The formation of an Industrial Institute for boys and girls, to serve the purpose of a reformatory for boys and to be also a training school in useful employments for both boys and girls.

2.—The formation of an International Club for the purpose of bringing the different races in the Colony closer together.

3.—The education of children at cinema theatres in various useful subjects.

4.—The formation of a local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The Committee, which was appointed at last Monday's Meeting, will shortly be convened for the purpose of appointing Special Committees to deal with the above four subjects.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.

Princes Buildings, 15th Dec. 1921

Take home some VICTOR RECORDS for Christmas.
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ON THE WATERFRONT.

The Kiangchow Arrives This Morning.

The new China Navigation Company's steamer *Kiangchow*, the third that has arrived from Hongkong, reached Hongkong this forenoon after a voyage on which she behaved well. The new vessel is a duplicate of the *Kalgan*, which was the first of the new fleet. Two more are due within the next month or so.

The vessels have nearly the same dimensions. Length 310 feet, breadth 44 feet, depth 23 feet, gross weight about 2650 tons, dead weight 3180 tons. They are fitted with turbine machinery and have a speed of about eleven knots.

Charges on N. Y. K. Seattle Line.

Heretofore the N.Y.K. charged a uniform rate for all first-class berths from the Far East to Seattle or Victoria B. C. irrespective of the location and accommodation, except for single-berth cabins and cabins deluxe, to which higher rates were applied. With the object of maintaining more equitable fares, however, the Company has now adjusted the rates and graded them according to the nature of the accommodation offered.

From Yokohama they are as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

Promenade deck single berth cabin \$690
Promenade deck two berth cabin 600
Bridge deck three berth cabin 600
Upper deck single berth cabin 600
Upper deck other cabins 540

SECOND CLASS.

Upper deck, all cabins 350

The rates from Hongkong are as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

Promenade deck, single berth cabin \$862
Promenade deck, two berth cabin 750
Bridge deck, three berth cabin 750
Upper deck, single berth cabin 824
Upper deck all cabins 675

SECOND CLASS.

Upper deck, all cabins 436

Acid and Ether.
The B. I. steamer *Tanda* from Kobe and Amoy had 9 cabin and 323 deck passengers on board. All were through passengers. Her cargo was general, but she had 69 cases of acid and ether, from Kobe to Hongkong, on deck.

N.Y.K. Charters Ship.
We hear that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which has contracted for the transportation of wheat from Australia, has decided to charter the *Meiko Maru*, 6,800 tons dead weight, from the Meiji Marine Transportation Company, at a monthly rate of ¥240 a ton and to place it for a single service in order to facilitate the carrying of shipments from Australia to Japan.

Praise For China Built Ships.

Mr. G. E. Hooks who recently arrived by the *Golden State* in Shanghai to act as performance engineer on the new American Shipping Board freighter *Cathay*, built at the Kiangan Dock and Engineering works says that Shipping Board officials are pleased with the ships built in China. The *Cathay*, the fourth of the Shipping Board's 14,000 ton freighters built at the Chinese government shipping yards, is expected to leave Shanghai for San Francisco in a day two. The three ships of this class which have been delivered by the Chinese yards are the *Mandarin*, *Celestial* and *Oriental*. Every one of them, according to Mr. Hooks, has proved satisfactory in its trial runs and in service. The contract speed of the freighters is 10 3/4 knots an hour, but in their trial runs they have performed at 13 knots an hour.

A Common Occurrence.

Three men and one woman appeared in the Marine Court this morning before Commander Beck with charges with going alongside the steamer *Tanda* without the permission of a police officer and before the vessel had been examined by the police yesterday.

Arthur Blackman, L. S. No. 5, who proved the charge, said that this was becoming a common occurrence in the harbour and that native craft had had a number of warnings.

One of the defendants against whom there was no previous conviction, was fined \$10 with the alternative of 14 days' hard labour. The three others had been previously convicted and were fined \$15 with the alternative of 15 days' hard labour.

ONE TROUBLE AFTER ANOTHER.

"Misfortunes never come singly," says the old adage, and few can say that they have never found this to be true. In the case of Mr. P. B. D. Rainaika, employed on the *Inginiya Tea Estate*, at Matale, Ceylon, malaria was the original trouble and rheumatism followed after. It was not until he drove the rheumatic poison out of his blood by the use of Dr. Williams' pink pills that he found permanent cure. Here are the facts as related by Mr. Rainaika when seen at his home, 451 Rattota Road, Matale a while ago. "Malarial fever pulled me down so greatly that I became a victim to rheumatism which came some great suffering for one and a half years," said he. "My joints swelled horribly, and I suffered intense pain in them, also around my waist and in my right hand. So weak and helpless did I eventually become that I could not stand on my legs and was obliged to take to my bed for six months."

"Nothing prescribed, benefited me and I began to despair of recovery. But one day I was led to try Dr. Williams' pink pills. Then the pains perceptibly lessened day by day. The swelling left my joints, and headaches which had been among my symptoms ceased. By the time that I had finished five bottles of Dr. Williams' pink pills I found myself completely cured. Since then I have kept in excellent health."

Malaria so impoverishes the blood and undermines the system that sufferers from it often fall victim to other maladies as well, chief of which are rheumatism, gout, lumbago and sciatica, also digestive troubles. In all such cases Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, the famous blood and nerve tonic, are of the utmost value. They are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also post free at \$1.50 the bottle, \$5.00 for six bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9:00 a.m. to-day:

The typhoon is crossing the Visayas Islands in the form of a shallow depression.

NOTABLE COMPOSERS.



RUBINSTEIN.

Russian Composer of Middle Nineteenth Century.
Anton Rubinstein (1830-1894) was a Russian by birth and the founder of the Russian National Conservatory of Music, yet the majority of his compositions reflect the influence of Romantic School of Germany, where he was educated. Few of Rubinstein's works are characteristically Russian.

The most brilliant pianist of his day, Rubinstein toured Europe and America with dazzling success. His greatest works were for piano; five piano concertos, many quintets for piano and stringed instruments; over one hundred songs, six symphonies, and thirteen operas. His larger works are rarely given, and his fame rests entirely on his piano compositions and a few songs.

MELODY IN F

The Melody in F is the most universally beloved of any of Rubinstein's compositions. It gained its first popularity in America, when it was played there by the great pianist during his tour in 1872-1873. Many verses have been set to this melody for chorus and solo singing. It is a perfect example of poetic thought in the song form.

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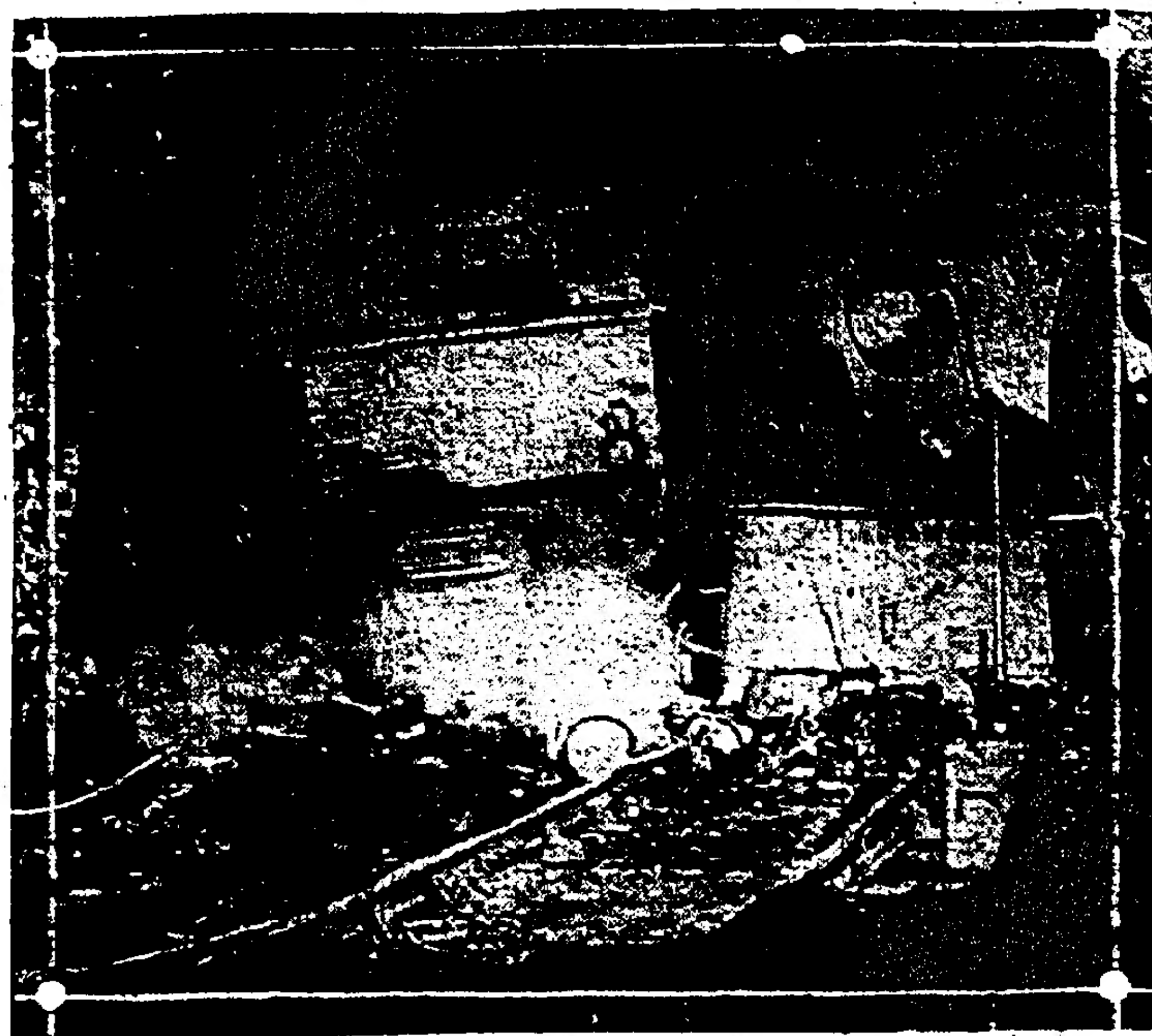
CAMERA NEWS



Harry Lauder driving 200 yards in the foursome play for the Walter Scott cup at Saratoga Lake, N. Y.



A leapfrog race was a novel stunt at the Women's International Championships in Paris. Miss Edith Jeffries, of the English team, was a champion leaper.



Twenty-six persons were killed and almost a hundred injured in the fearful railroad accident that occurred recently in the Batignolle tunnel in Paris. The unfortunates who were injured or who lost their lives were all on their way to Paris. The wreck was due to a head-on collision of two fast moving trains which crashed without warning.



Mlle. Palley Anna in action. This picture shows her five feet in the air. She is the star dancer of the Royal Opera of Budapest.



Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the British Board of Education since 1916, one of England's four delegates to the Disarmament Conference.



First picture of full Sinn Féin delegation who discussed Irish peace with Lloyd George in London. Left to right: J. McGrath, M. Knightly, Miss O. Brennan, D. L. Robinson, Miss Lyons, J. Charteris, G. Gavan Duffy, Mrs. Duggan, R. C. Barton, Mrs. Lynch, E. J. Duggan, Miss McKenna, Arthur Griffith, F. Lynch.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

A Gentle Hint.

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TAIYO M.	22,000	Jan. 13	KOREA M.	20,000	Feb. 23

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ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 29th			
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 13th			

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(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong:

"KATUNA"	via Suez Canal	21st December.
"YANOSIZO"	via Suez Canal	24th December.
"BURYLOCH"	via Suez Canal	19th January.
"CITY OF CAMBRIDGE"	via Suez Canal	20th January.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope or Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG. HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Retransmitted from Medan

Halsloep c/o Vandersteen, from Swatow.

Harold, from Paris.

Racine, from Fremantle.

M. E. F. AIRY,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 8, 1921.

THE BRAZILIAN NAVY.

The Brazilian Admiralty has declared itself in favour of receiving a foreign mission to reorganize the Brazilian Navy.

FRITZ BECOMES FRENCH.

It is estimated in Paris that some 37,000 German nationals in Alsace-Lorraine are about to apply for nationalization as French citizens.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CEMENT.

Yau Chuan-shan and others have organized the China Cement Manufacturing Company in Chin Yung, Kiangsu, with a capital of Tls. 500,000.

CHANG TSO-LIN—BANKER.

A charter has just been issued by the Ministry of Commerce to the Three Eastern Provinces Bank which, it is understood, will operate in Manchuria under the control of General Chang Tso-lin.

KOBÉ STEEL WORKS.

The Kobe Steel Works is among those alarmed by the prospect of disarmament, as 75 per cent. of the work consists of the manufacture of arms. It is reported that the works will have to be closed in the event of disarmament being realized. In these circumstances some cautious workers appear to be beginning to demand an increase of discharge money. The company, says a vernacular paper, is ready to discharge as many workers as possible at the first news to hand. Though the works declare the number of workers now in their employ as 2,500, there are really much less than this. It is surmised that all the naval work contracted for has been finished, which prompts the discharge of idle hands in consequence.

STATE AID FOR DANISH INDUSTRIES.

After long consideration, the Danish Cabinet has replied to the demands by manufacturers for measures to alleviate the industrial crisis. A statement was issued to the effect that the Government intends to continue the granting of loans to distressed industries, preference to Danish products, State purchase, the lowering of railway and other rates, and the temporary suspension of duties on raw materials. The new proposals include measures intended to lessen the effects of differential tariffs abroad, the granting of export credits, and the fusion or co-operation of inter-dependent industries such as glassworks and breweries, or shipping companies and shipyards.

TRADE REVIVAL HOPES.

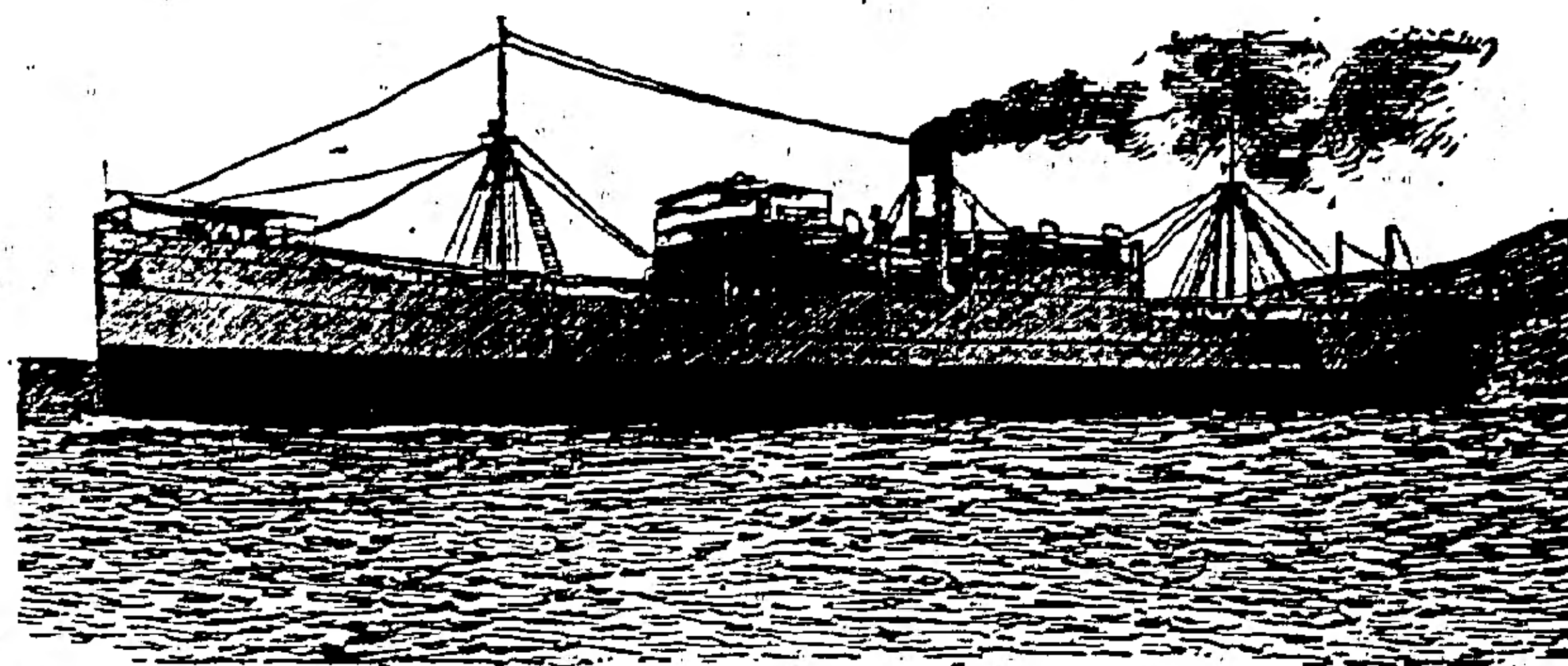
Industrial conditions in South Wales have undergone a pronounced change, states a Home Journal. Colliery share values had been tumbling down rapidly on the Cardiff Stock Exchange, and it seemed as though numerous fortunes would be lost, as they have already been in shipping. However, orders for coal reached the exporters in unexpected volumes from all parts of the world, and cargoes were fixed for Egypt, India, South America, and Italy in sufficient number to give a distinct fillip to the staple industry of South Wales. There were thus manifest signs of an early revival, and as a consequence the downward tendency of coal shares on the Cardiff Stock Exchange was arrested, and there was a sharp rise in all the principal securities. Furthermore, freight rates also advanced, and there is now a possibility of many of the shipping companies recovering their prosperity.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO HONGKONG"

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering, First and Second Edition. Western Union and Watkins

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S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engaged by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,

to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
 STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MADRAGUE, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
 INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS,
 RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NELLORE	7,000	21st Dec.	M'lea, London & Antwerp
DUNERA	5,200	27th Dec.	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay
DONGOLA	8,000	4th Jan.	M'lea, London & Antwerp
DILWARA	5,200	10th Jan.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	7,000	17th Dec.	Calcutta via Straits.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	9th Jan.	Malbourne via Manilla, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

DONGOLA	8,000	18th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
ARAFURA	6,000	20th Dec.	Yokohama direct.
KASHMIR	5,800	20th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 Wireless on all steamers.
 Parcel Messengers, please take note. A 5% A.D. will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 days on the day previous to sailing.
 For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO
 11, Des Voeux Road Central, Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
 VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

KASHIMA MARU	Tuesday, 27th Dec.	at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (Calling Manila)	Saturday, 14th Jan.	at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU	Wednesday, 5th Feb.	at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

YOKOHAMA MARU	Friday, 23rd Dec.	at 11 a.m.
YOSHINO MARU	Friday, 6th Jan.	at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU	Friday, 20th Jan.	at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
 LIMA MARU Thursday, 19th January.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.
 TOKUSHIMA MARU Thursday 9th February.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Tuesday, 20th Dec.	at 11 a.m.
NIKO MARU	Tuesday, 17th Jan.	at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.
 TOBA MARU Friday, 20th Dec.

NEW YORK via Suez.
 TSUYAMA MARU Monday, 2nd January.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
 AWA MARU Tuesday, 20th December.

TAMBA MARU Monday, 2nd January.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 YEBOSHI MARU Thursday, 29th December.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 NIKO MARU Friday, 16th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	Wednesday, 14th Dec.	at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU (Omitting Shanghai)	Wednesday, 14th Dec.	at 11 a.m.
YAMAGATA MARU (Omitting Shanghai)	Friday, 23rd Dec.	at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU	Friday, 23rd Dec.	at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
 Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Ship	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tjikini	Japan	in port	today	M'lea, S'bay
Methven	Java	in port		
Tjikmanok	S'hai, Amoy	in port	17th Dec.	B'via direct
Sapara	Java	in port	22nd Dec.	Saigon
Tjikwang	Java	20th Dec.	22nd Dec.	Japan via S'hai
Tjikembang	Java	20th Dec.	22nd Dec.	Amoy/S'hai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING**JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.****NEXT SAILING.**

Ship	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tjibeet	Java	in port	22nd Dec.	San F'co via Manila only
Simla	San F'co Japan	23rd Dec.	26th Dec.	S'gon, B'via

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON**

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"	Sailing on or about 30th Dec.
"DAORE CASTLE"	end of Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "CILICIA"	Sailing on or about 23rd December.
"TRIESTE"	Beginning Jan.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "NIPPON"	Sailing on or about 18th December.
"CILICIA"	10th January.
"TRIESTE"	end January.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA"	Sailing middle of January.
----------------	----------------------------

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
 SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	about 14th Jan.	about 20th Jan.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
 FAR EAST UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
Kazembe	18th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
Newby Hall	12th Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE.

City of Manchester	30th Feb.	London
City of Simla	Middle of Mar.	London

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENLYLE"	17th December.
"GLENNAVY"	19th December.
"GLENLUCE"	21st December.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	31st December.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	20th Jan.	GENOA, LONDON, R'DAM & H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**
 Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3496.

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Takang	Fri. 16th Dec.	at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Fri. 16th Dec.	at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Hangsang	Sun. 18th Dec.	at d'light
SANDAKAN	Tues. 20th Dec.	at noon
BANGKOK via Swatow	Wed. 21st Dec.	at d'light
SHAI & Tiau via S'hai W'ngsang	Thur. 22nd Dec.	at d'light
SHAI, Yokohama & Kobe Fooksang	Sat. 24th Dec.	at d'light
STRAITS & Calcutta	Sat. 24th Dec.	at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Laisang" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 24th Dec., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

For	Steamers	To Sail.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Sunning	17th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHAI & PUKOW Chean		18th Dec. at d'light
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Luchow	18th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW	Kanchow	18th Dec. at 10 a.m.
HONGYANG	Huichow	19th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chengtu	19th Dec. at noon
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	20th Dec. at noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kanchow	21st Dec. at noon
SHANGHAI	Szechow	22nd Dec. at noon
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	25th Dec. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taming		3rd Dec. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'hai.

or Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong Dec. 15, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.**

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haiching	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 16th Dec. at noon.
Malloong	W. Couper	TUES. 20th Dec. at noon.

* Calling at Amoy for Passenger only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 18th Dec.

" MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 5th Jan.

For Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 24th Dec.

" BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 13th Jan.

For further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 2206.

Second Princes, Floor Building.

K. SUZUKI,
 Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.**NEW DIRECTOR OF ARMSTRONG**

WHITWORTH. It is announced that Major Charles Mitchell, D.S.O., Comhill-on-Tweed, has been appointed a director of Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd. He is a grandson of one of the founders of the firm.

COLLISION AT WOOSUNG.

One morning last week, reports the Chinese press, a Japanese vessel collided with a Chinese sand-boat near Woosung, capsizing it. The occupants were thrown into the water, but fortunately, were saved by boats in the vicinity.

A NEW CUNARD.

The Andania, an oil-burning liner of 15,000 tons gross, specially designed for the Cunard Company's Liverpool-Canadian service, has been launched on Tuesday from the yard of Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie and Co. at Hebburn-on-Tyne. The ceremony was performed by Lady Forley, wife of Sir George Forley, High Commissioner for Canada.

JAPANESE SHIPPING.

The Japanese expatriates on present shipping conditions. All the outward runs starting from Japan are depressed by the high prices of commodities at home, and this tendency is all the more accentuated by the dullness in transports. The North American line continues to be in a bad way, and shipowners are competing for shipments of miscellaneous goods. Only the Australian line enjoys some prosperity.

SMUGGLING ON THE YANGTZE.

The opium business is apparently still flourishing in the Ichang district, and it seems to be impossible to put a stop to smuggling on steamers plying between Ichang and Chungking. Some days ago the Alice Dollar arrived at Ichang from Chungking, and a search revealed the presence of about four tons of the drug. The seizure was immediately destroyed by the Customs authorities, as it was considered too risky to keep for any length of time with so many soldiers in the place.

SHIPBUILDING AND ARMAMENT**REDUCTION.**

The Japanese Communications authorities have given their opinion that the age of ships is generally 25 years. Of Japanese mercantile marine, totalling 2,000,000 tons, 250 vessels of a little over 600,000 tons are between 20 and 25 years of age, while 190 vessels of 630,000 tons are over 25 years old. These ships will therefore be useless before long. When the shipping trade is normal, the gross tonnage must be increased by 10 per cent and it is unlikely therefore that the Japanese shipbuilding yards will feel any slackness if the reduction of naval armaments becomes an accomplished fact. Of course, there is no insuring that the dockyards will not suffer a setback for a time owing to the restriction of armaments and have some financial embarrassments, but the authorities propose to advance low interest loans, say, of ¥50,000,000, to the shipbuilding yards in addition to the subsidies.

ENGINEER OFFICER'S PAY.

At a meeting of the National Maritime Board held in London, the principal business before the meeting was the consideration of the wages of deck and engineering officers in the British coasting trade. The present wages scales authorized by the Board consist of basic rates for each rank, graded according to the tonnage of the vessel, with yearly increments for continuous service, specially high seniority increments being assigned to chief engineers in vessels where only two engineers are carried. Thus on a vessel of 501-1000 gross tons the pay of a first mate starts at £4 6s. 6d. per week, rising annually to £5 16s. 6d. after three years' service. A second engineer on a vessel of the same tonnage draws £5 16s. 6d. to commence, and £7 6s. 6d. after three years' service, while the pay of a chief engineer on a two-handed vessel of the same size rises from £7 11s. 6d. to £9 11s. 6d. after five years' service. At the meeting the shipowners represented that under the economic conditions prevailing at present in the coasting and cross-channel trades some modification of these scales, or their adjustment in the way of greater elasticity, was essential. After a lengthy and reasoned debate the Board unanimously decided that with a view to affording some necessary measure of relief to the shipowners' proposals should be referred to a small joint committee with full plenary powers and instruction to settle.

NOTICES.

"CAPSTAN"

TOBACCOS



ARE RECOGNISED AS BEING



THE BEST FOR PIPE SMOKERS.

This advertisement is issued by Capstan Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

CHINESE NEWS.

More About Bandits.

Our Canton correspondent reports that an investigation regarding commandeered boats has been ordered by Gen. Chan King-ming on a request made by Ma Kwang-mu, the Civil Governor of Kwangsi. During the war nearly all motor boats in the province were commandeered and many of these should now be returned to the owners to facilitate commercial traffic.

A certain foreign Life Insurance Co. has made a request to the Government to capture the robbers in Kun Shan village, Tai Shan district, as one of their clients has been murdered in an armed robbery.

An urgent telegraphic report from Chen Man, of Hainan, is to the effect that a very big gang of robbers has ravaged the Lin Kong district. Over one thousand men were killed and two thousand females kidnapped. Robberies are still going on daily among the villages. Another report states that over 300 villages and market towns were either wholly or partly burned down after being looted. The authorities have ordered Commander Wong, at Kingchow, to dispatch soldiers immediately.

A Peking telegram states that it is reported that Chang Jok-lin has had a private conversation with the Premier, and has declared that he will not express his opinion in regard to the present situation until Tso Kwan's opinion is obtained. Another report states that the Cabinet will be re-organized.

According to a Shanghai telegram a report from Hupeh states that the Szechuen troops to the west of the province have gradually retreated, either owing to differences between their commanders or to the fact that the Cantonese expeditionary force will not proceed for some time.

We take the following from to-day's Canton Times:

In order to direct the different government affairs more effectively and co-operatively, the Municipal authorities some time ago proposed to centralize the different civil government offices. Murphy & Dana, the famous N. Y. architect and designer of the Rockefeller Medical Institutions of Peking and Yale of Changsha, have been engaged by the government to work out the plan. A special architect has been designated by Murphy & Dana for this plan and he is due here in March.

Seeing that it is necessary to protect vessels from being disturbed by robbers on the water-way during the end of the year, General Lung Wing-hin, Commissioner of Water Police, made a proposal to organize temporarily six gun-boats more to carry on the service. This has been approved by Governor Chan. These additional gun-boats will be in service only two months. As soon as the end of Chinese year is safely passed, and the special protection to vessels on water is not so urgent, these additional gun-boats will then be taken off the routes. The Financial Department has also been instructed by the Governor to furnish certain expenditure for the above purpose.

In order to promote the education of the Chinese children residing abroad in the Philippine Islands and the East Indian Archipelago, Mr. Lee Ho-pun, the former educational investigator to the above mentioned places has submitted a proposal to the Governor suggesting that more schools should be established to furnish a complete education to the Chinese children outside their mother land. Mr. Lee also suggests that the educational funds should be raised in the locality. It is reported that the Educational Bureau has been directed to consider the proposal.

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 1.
SELLING.

T/T Demand	27 1/2
30 d/s	27 1/2
60 d/s	27 1/2
4 m/s	27 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	111 1/2
T/T Japan	113
T/T India	194 1/2
Demand, India	194 1/2
T/T San Francisco & New York	53 3/4
T/T Java	150
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	6.80
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/8 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	2/9
6 m/s. L/C	2/9 1/2
60 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/10 1/2
60 d/s. San Francisco & New York	56 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	7.40
6 m/s. France	7.60
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	53 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	194 1/2
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	194 1/2
On Yokohama	113
Demand, Manila	116
Demand, Singapore	111 1/2
Demand, Batavia	150
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	80 3/4
Sovereign	Nom. 7.50
Gold leaf per Tael	47.60
3oz Silver, ready forward	35 3/4
Bank of England rates 5%	35 3/4
New York/London	4.17 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	1/5% pm.
10 "	1/10% pm.
5 "	1/15% pm.
Canton sub. coins	16 1/2% dis.

Hongkong Dec. 15, 1921.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING—

HONGKONG HOTEL
(Shanghai)
REPULSE BAY HOTEL PENINSULA HOTEL (Kowloon)
(Repulse Bay) (Peninsula)
HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS RUSSELL STREET GARAGE
(Repulse Bay)
REPULSE BAY GARAGE

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR,
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Lakelet, from Yokohama.
Roland Braddell Hongkong Hotel, from Yokohama.
Sumoon, from Kobe.
Hooson, from Tientsin.
Y. S. King, s.s. Hwahshah, from Shanghai.
Krenlin, from Peking.
Yuting, from Shanghai.
Noghoislan 82 Connaught Rd. West, from Tokyo.
Onkee, from Amoy.
Yukee, from Shanghai.
Chow-wailim 442 Santine Street 2nd Floor Yumshai, from Amoy.
Yungchong, from Osaka.
Taichongshung, from Shanghai.
Liyongsi Yeechong Desvoeur Road W., from Yokohama.
Shuenfat, from Shanghai.
Leekufan, from Shanghai.
Manchingchung, from Kobe.
Khenghong, from Amoy.
5845, from Dairen.
Changyuetpo Great Eastern Hotel, from Shanghai.

T. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 8, 1921.

TIDE TABLE.

12th to 18th Dec., 1921.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 12	7 15	4.8	Mon. 15	7 15	4.8
Tue. 13	8 15	4.8	Tue. 16	8 15	4.8
Wed. 14	9 15	4.8	Wed. 17	9 15	4.8
Thurs. 15	10 15	4.8	Thurs. 18	10 15	4.8
Fri. 16	11 15	4.8	Fri. 19	11 15	4.8
Sat. 17	12 15	4.8	Sat. 20	12 15	4.8
Sun. 18	1 15	4.8	Sun. 21	1 15	4.8

m morning; a afternoon

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

CINEMA DE LUXE.

TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15

"MAN AND HIS WOMAN."

A BIG PICTURE.

KOWLOON

THEATRE

TO-DAY.

8 p.m.

CABARET

DANCE.

HONGKONG THEATRE

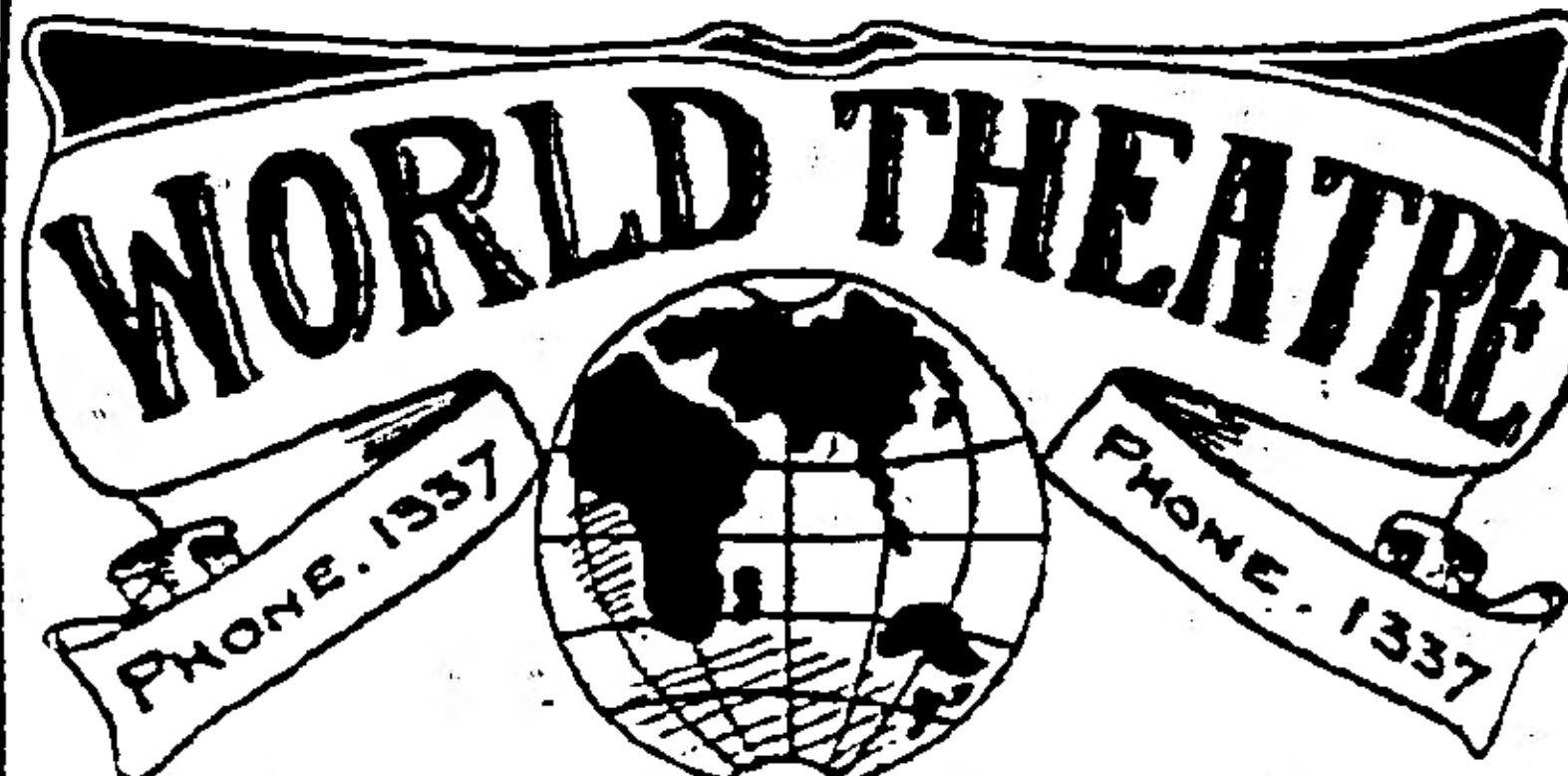
TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ETHEL CLAYTON

MAN'S WOMAN

HAROLD LLOYD

THE MARATHON



TO-DAY 5.15 & 9.15 p.m. TO-DAY

"UNDER NORTHERN LIGHTS"

A GALLOPING ROMANCE OF LOVE AND DUTY AND THE ROYAL
NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE
A UNIVERSAL SPECIAL ATTRACTION featuring
VIRGINIA FAIRE & LEONARD CLAPHAM

EDDIE LYONS & LEE MORAN

(a Universal Jewel Comedy)

"ROMAN ROMEO"

2.30 & 7.15 p.m. performances.
Eddie Pollo in "KING OF CIRCUS" 16 & 17 Eps.

Booking at Messrs. MEHTA & CO. (Tel. 951)

WEATHER REPORT.

Dec. 15d. 11h. 52m.—Pressure has increased, moderately at Vladivostok and Weihaiwei, and decreased slightly from Shanghai to Haiphong, and over the Luzon.

Anticyclone appears to have formed over S.E. Mongolia. It will probably spread south-eastward and cause the monsoon to freshen along the coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st 97.20 inches, against an average of 82.50 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast.
Hongkong & Gap	N.E. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.
Rock	N.E. winds, strong.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	30.07	30.07
Temperature	71	65
Humidity	55	64
Wind Direction	E.	E.
Wind Force	3	3
Weather	b	c
Rain	0.00	0.00
Highest open air Temperature on the 14th	72	
Lowest open air Temperature on the 15th	64	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H. K. Observatory, Dec. 15.

South coast of China between H.K. & Lamooka. The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H. K. Observatory, Dec. 15, 1921.

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